Ampsements, etc., Chie Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Brutus." Edwin Booth. BOWERY THEATER .- " Buffalo Bill." GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - "The Cataract of the NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Alixe." NIBLO'S GARDEN.-" Leo and Lotos." OLYMPIC THEATER .- "Alhambra." UNION SQUARE THEATER,-"Atherley Court."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Lecture. C. P. St. James Treater. San Francisco Minstrels. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,—"The Dutchman in Oabs," and Varieties.

WALLACK'S THEATER. - "Brother Sam." E. A.

Business Notices.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY .- The good reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

BOARDING.—The most desirable place in the city to Board is at 37, 39, and 41 West Twenty-sith-at. Elegant brownstone boares, fine rooms, and excellent table. First-class location. Baths, Health-Lift, Sociables, for those who desire such laturies. Single and double rooms, transfert or permanent, at reasonable prices. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAO for 1873 (ready last party or early in February) will, in addition to it PORTHAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF HOMAGE GREENER.

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THE TRIBUNE'S verbatim reports of the American Institute Scientific Lectures will be reprinted in a separate sheet on Wednesday. A very small space is allotted to ad vertising, which can be received till six o'clock this evening at the invariable rate of \$2 per line.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE Wagner Tainers must be handed in To-Day. Price 82 per line.

New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

The Russian Government has proposed a neutral zone in Central Asia. - Slight eruptions from Mount Vesuvius have taken place.

The Senate adopted the Edmunds railroad amendment to the Legislative bill. ___ The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Franking Privilege bill.

The Wilson Crédit Mobilier Committee continued its fuvestigation. - Gov. Warmoth testified before the Senate Committee, concerning the Louisiana election troubles. ---- The Boston (itizens' Committee reported

Oliver Johnson and A. J. Johnson testified in reference to Horace Greeley's wills. - Prof. C. A. Young leetured on "The Constitution of the Sun." === Samuel J. Tilden testified in reference to Tweed and Woodward's bank credits. === Gold, 1135, 1135.

It is incidentally reported that the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads have not been able to hold any meeting lately on account of the absence of their chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, who is looking after his reëlection in Kansas. This would be no great inconvenience, possibly, but the Senator inadvertently took the Committee Clerk along with him. It is a matter for thankfulness that the chairman had selfdenial enough to leave the Committee their

A job of \$68,000,000 can afford to spend a Therefore, the managers of the cotton-tax zeal and courage he has shown in pushing cate about the transaction; to concert with a the aggressors in this instance is not so much Therefore, the managers of the cotton-tax refunding scheme may feel encouraged by the it forward. It is because we have often witness the manufacture of false testimony; one for the acquisition of territory as progress which they have already made. A test vote in the House, yesterday, showed that this enormous job only lacked fifteen votes of take especial pleasure in cordially approving a successful majority. That looks badly for the Treasury. Only fifteen votes wanted! How long will these few votes be needed in a House which keeps a Crédit Mobilier Committee ?

taken under the wing of our paternal Govern- stituents are justly due. They had the ment. The bill which provided for a general justice of spirit to perceive a wrong by which supervision of all manner of causes and cure they were profiting, the fortitude to apply the of disease, meteorology, preventives, statis- proper remedy, and if they had also the ties, natural phenomena, lunar disturbances, sagacity to see that they would lose nothing solar influences, etc., etc., has not met the approval of Congress. Perhaps the occasion was hardly grave enough to have called for much denunciation of the scheme; but we are for cheaper postage! When Congressman and heartily glad that a proposition to centralize at Washington the laws of nature has come to letters, the farmer and day-laborer who have

Some Washington gossip about the rival railway schemes in Mexico, herewith printed, is flavored with genuine Americanism. It is gravely asserted that the representatives of one of the contesting companies lost \$800,000 while playing "poker" with a party of Congressmen, and that they immediately after got their scheme through Congress. The inference is that the loss at cards was a trick to cover the transfer of a bribe, and that the game "was n't on the square." Investigating Committees are not in vogue in Mexico.

Mr. John B. Alley on the witness stand is invariably a tough customer. Little or nothing has ever been extracted from him. So nobody will be disappointed to find that when brought before the Wilson Committee, yesterday, he knew next to nothing of the illegal expenditures of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Yet, he testifies that Dr. Durant expected that the \$10,000 which he presented to Mr. James Harlan, "as a token of friend-'ship," should be taken from the Company's funds. To this Mr. Alley objected; conscientious and thrifty Alley!

It must be taken for granted that any proposition in Congress for the completion of the Washington Monument must necessarily involve the expenditure of the public money to secure that end. The House of Representatives is cogitating the matter, and a Committee has been appointed to prepare a plan for the firishing of the Great Unfinished. The near approach of the National Centennial seems to have roused Congress to the conviction that something ought to be done. Public opinion is divided between the expediency of tearing down what is already built of the monument and the shame of completing it according to the original design.

The scene between Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, The Secretary of the Treasury and the Atwitness for the people, and Mr. David Dud- torney-General overruled this plea, but Conley Field, counsel for Mr. Tweed, in the examination resterday, was particularly lively. the roads, and to pass the amendment to the of the blazing material flies off; instances | you for the high stand The Tensus has taken both | New-York unprovided.

We do not perceive that the substantial facts developed in Mr. Tilden's testimony differ materially from those published a year ago, by the collation of which Mr. Tilden first made secure and speedy the downfall of the Ring. But the manner in which they were overhauled yesterday was decidedly dramatic; and it has been so much the custom in New-York to see lawyers browbeating witnesses, that it is particularly refreshing to find the tables turned by a witness so astute and resolute as the one with whom Mr. Field yesterday grappled, and is to-day to resume the contest.

Evidence already offered by the Kellogg party in the Louisiana case shows that a flagrant breach of law has been committed. We have not yet come to the unfolding of the doings of the Warmoth party; but it is hard to see where justification of the acts of the Lynch Returning Board can be found. According to the testimony of Lynch, before the Senate Committee yesterday, that Board had absolutely no official returns. For the most part, indeed, they made up their returns on affidavits of men who swore that they had not been permitted to vote. These affidavits, were printed in blank, were the basis which on which this model board of canvassers calculated their tabular statements. In one parish 1,159 of such affidavits were counted in; the whole vote of another parish was thrown out and 1,260 affidavits were substituted therefor; these 1,260 bits of paper were all Republican, we are significantly told. It would be easy to secure a unanimous plebiscitum by these simple means. The excuse for this extraordinary proceeding is the grandiloquent statement that it was done "in the interests of justice and under the laws of the United States." As it happens, however, even the Enforcement Law makes special provision for these reputed rejected votes only when it is claimed that they have been refused on account of the color or previous condition of the voter; Mr. Lynch admits that his board counted in the affidavits of white and black voters alike.

DEMOCRACY IN THE POST.

The cause of reform won an unexpected but most gratifying victory, yesterday. The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill abolishing the franking privilege, and the bill awaits only the signature of the President to become a law. This will of course not be withheld, and this inveterate abuse may now be fairly regarded as forever at an end. We have no new words of condemnation for it. For thirty years THE TRIBUNE has denounced it and called for its abolition. No single measure of reform was so dear to the heart of Horace Greeley. There was none for which he labored so earnestly, and none in whose fruition he would have so delighted.

It is an event in which we can all take unmixed pleasure. It is not only a good act, but it is also a good symptom. The franking abuse has been fiercely attacked in Congress a score of times before. But the two Chambers always saved it between them by some juggling amendment. The Philadelphia Convention, when they adopted the protest against it in their platform, meant little more than brute thunder, and even this Winter, when the usual bill was introduced, it was rendered innocuous by cunning provisos. But the Senate, where even less decisive action was expected than in the House, brushed away all surplusage and adopted the honest and naked reform which has been so long demanded, and the House promptly concurred by an unusual majority. All this looks extremely favorable. This reform comes in at the right time to emphasize that probing of the Crédit Mobilier trouble, which Congress is carrying on with such creditable nerve, though as yet with far too little thoroughness.

The country owes ungrudging praise to those who have been most active in this work. To Postmaster-General Creswell before all, the warmost acknowledgments are due for the felt called upon to criticise with some severity others of his official acts that we his efforts in this laudable movement of reform. He has been ably and untiringly seconded by Senator Ramsay and Gen. Farnsworth, the Chairmen of the Committees having charge of the subject. To them and to every member of both houses who Sanitary Science, it appears, is not to be voted for the bill the thanks of their conby it in the end, that detracts nothing from the merit of the act. It is a good day's work. and will be gratefully remembered.-And now Cabinet officer and President must prepay been doing the same may better hope for reduced rates. How soon will the Postmaster-General carry letters for two cents, and make his Department self-sustaining ?

> INTEREST ON THE GOVERNMENT SUB-SIDIES.

The solution of the Pacific Railroad interest question, as made by the Senate yesterday, is better than was expected. The amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall withhold from the amount claimed for transportation, &c., by the companies enough money to pay the interest due on the bonds lent by the Government, and also five per cent of the net earnings, to be applied to a sinking fund, as provided by law. The companies, however, are allowed to sue in the Court of Claims (with right of appeal to the Supreme Court) for the amount which they claim.

Perhaps the reports of the Presidents of the communicated to the Senate, assisted that body in coming to a fair decision on the motions to make the roads pay their debts to the Government. The act of 1862, after providing that the Companies should pay the subsidy bonds at maturity, enacted that all compensation for services rendered for the Government should be "applied to the payment of said bonds and interest" until the whole amount was finalfy paid, and another section prescribed that at least five they were not required to pay any interest un-Government was to go on paying interest for time was to get back the loan if it could. gress was induced to interfere in behalf of

Since that time, of course, they have been regularly in default with the interest, and the their place and satisfy the bondholders. Moreover, it is understood that the law requiring them to retain five per cent of their payment of the principal has never been complied with.

The subsidy bonds loaned by the United States to the Central and Western Pacific Railroad amount to \$27,855,680, and to the Union Pacific Railroad to \$27,236,512. Total, \$55,092,192. They already owe the United appears from a report made by Secretary accumulated interest at the maturity of the bonds will amount, according to the present rate of payment, to \$131,000,000-for which debt the Companies are making no provision whatever. The Government has no security but a second mortgage, and the first mortgage bonds amount now to between fifty and sixty millions. If the interest is not paid as it falls due, it will never be paid.

While the Companies are thus in default to the Central Pacific Road during the last fiscal might be necessary, perhaps, to scent it, and year were \$9,373,765 and the expenses \$4,317,332, leaving a profit of over \$5,000,000. The receipts of the Union Pacific Road were \$7,962,170. The President does not publish the expenses; but the Government Directors have recently reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the road, "if properly managed, can be made to meet all just demands upon it, including the Government lien." At any rate we need not be uneasy as to the resources of the Union Pacific Road. A Company which | go up in a blaze. has squandered (millions in Crédit Mobilier contracts, which has debauched Congress, bought up legislators, distributed enormous sums to the lobby, should be held to the strict letter and spirit of its just agreements. Congress must exact from these railroads the full payment of their debts. They have played too long with the forbearance of the country.

A WORD TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY When the frauds of the Tammany Ring were first brought to light most of the Demoeratic leaders and of the Democratic journals held their peace about them for fear of injuring the party. The most reckless of the partisan organs went further, denied that any fraud had been committed, defended Tweed, and Connolly, and Sweeny, and Woodward, and became the champions of the robbers. Some of the more apright and clear-sighted Democrats were wiser than others of their party, and it was by the efforts of those distinguished Democrats, Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden, that legal evidence was at length obtained of the peculations of Tweed and the modus operandi of his accomplices. Although nearly all the respectable men of the party afterward came over to the side of the reformers, they came too late. The Democracy had a golden opportunity to retrieve their reputation when the frauds were first discovered, and they let it slip. They gave their opponents a magnificent advantage; they allowed it to be said that for the sake of some thousands of fraudulent votes and a corruption fund of stolen money, they sustained the Ring as long as they could sustain it with safety; and at the next election they paid the penalty of their blunder.

Is the Republican party repeating the fatal mistake of the Democracy? A committee of Congress has disclosed transactions by distinguished members of the party which a sensitive and high-toned constituency can never overlook. To accept from the Crédit Mobilier valuable allotments of shares at a merely nominal price; to lie, and shuffle, and prevarito testify falsely under oath,-these are offenses which should ruin not only those who commit but those who apologize for them. Yet there are many Republicans who have not yet discovered that the honor of the party is in danger, far less from the disclosures of Oakes Ames than from the attempts of party papers to excuse what is inexcusable and to hide what cannot be hidden. They treated the scandal at first as a "campaign lie;" they treat it now as a question of veracity between Ames on the one side, and Colfax, Patterson, Kelley, Allison, and the rest, on the other. But every man who reads the testimony knows that this is not true. When Mr. Patterson is contradicted by the evidence of his own words and his own writing, that is not an issue of veracity between Patterson and Ames. When Mr. Colfax is confronted by a tell-tale check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and confesses in the committee room what he denied in his speech at South Bend, how does it help him to show that Oakes Ames is a person of loose morals? Mr. Ames has furnished the clue for all these disclosures, but nobody is convicted on his testimony alone. We must face this difficulty squarely. The sacrifice of Ames will not save the others, and the party will only ruin itself if it attempts to shelter any member who has disgraced it, be he never so eminent or so

long trusted. MATCHES AND CLOTHES.

The frightful accident from which ex-District-Attorney Garvin's daughter has barely escaped with life, will draw attention to a class of dangers against which we are insufficiently guarded. It does not often happen that clothing takes fire from matches, but it is by no means the rarest of accidents. When, however, an occurrence of this kind does hap-pen, such horrible consequences are possible that no family can afford to take the chance. Inion and Central Pacific Railroads, just There are two methods of prevention: using matches that will not ignite by ordinary friction, and preparing linen underclothing so that

it will not readily take fire. The matches that have to be rubbed on a sand-paper containing a preparation of phoaphorus are certainly safe enough, but they are excessively inconvenient. We know one family, all whose members caught violent colds, and whose breakfast was seriously belated, by the inability of a new servant to strike a light with them. We heard of a yachting party per cent of the net earnings should be devoted that was provided with a gross of these to the same purpose. The act of 1864 allowed matches, not in their appropriate box, and of the Companies to receive half what they a resulting total inability to light cigars earned from the Government; but they were and pipes for several hours, while at not satisfied with this, and set up the plea that sea. It is a general opinion that such contrivances are the next thing to having til the principal fell due-that is to say, the no matches at all. On the other hand, many of our most popular friction matches them for thirty years, and at the end of that light too easily. We are sure they are more dangerous than imported matches, and than those which used to be made ten years ago. The most objectionable ones are those which explode in lighting. Sometimes a piece

Army bill in 1871, directing the Government where it has gone up a sleeve or into an eye, as to pay the Companies their full earnings. well as where it has set fire to clothing, are not wanting. Comparing the old with the new, we think we would rather choke with United States has been compelled to stand in sulphur than lose an eye. In the list of certain number from friction matches, showing that they go off too readily with surprising annual net earnings as a sinking fund for the regularity. There certainly is a chance for invention here.

It has been frequently shown by chemists that clothing dipped in certain chemical solutions, in most of which chloride of zinc plays some part, will when dried resist flame. One of these inventions obtained a medal of honor from a learned society. Another had the States nearly \$10,000,000 for interest, and it patronage of adoption-at least according to the newspapers-by the Royal family at Boutwell last May that the principal and Sandringham. Probably these contrivances were not adapted to republican institutions; at all events they were not heard of except by report on this side of the water. There's always a doubt about these chemical solutions-except when they are labeled port wine and the cork is properly crusted. We suppose that most ladies would object to dipping point lace and other fabrics of which we enjoy surpassing ignorance, in unknown acids and alkalies. It is possible, the Government they are earning a large in- however, that if the needful protective could come for their stockholders. The receipts of be put in a portable form it would sell. It label it as soap or perfumery. Still another form in which it might be made salable would be by combining it with starch. Most private families would pay a few cents more per pound for fire-proof starch, and hotels would be sure to follow. For ourselves we are not anxious, as we don't carry matches in our editorial pockets. But when we fondly gaze on angels in muslin, we don't want to shudder at the thought that they may suddenly

> BRITISH AND RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS. Of late years the passive character of the diplomacy of Great Britain has acquired for her, on the Continent of Europe, the reputation of pusillanimity. When the power of Germany was enlarged upon the termination of the late war against France, was quite customary in official circles at Berlin to speak in disparaging terms of the strength of the British nation and its influence in the politics of Europe. Only a few days ago an article was published by a Berlin journal, which reflects the opinions of a party in Prussia every day growing in favor with the Emperor William, expressing these views with remarkable candor.

Russia, more than any other Power of Europe, was encouraged, by her apparent success in obtaining the modification of the Black Sea Treaty, in the hope that profit might be derived by the weakness of Great Britain. If the Czar had never received such encouragement the campaign against Khiva might never have been undertaken, or, if undertaken, this would only have been done with the tacit consent of the English. It is clear that the Government at St. Petersburg regarded the hour as propitious for opening commercial intercourse with a large extent of territory without any fear of interference by the only Power of Europe which might consider its interests in any way placed in jeopardy. So much had the fighting qualities of the British fallen in the estimation of the Russians, that it was not even deemed necessary to conceal the purpose of the projected expedition, and the question of the possibility that Russian territory would border on India was discussed with speculations on the capacity of the two countries to adjoin each other without any

interruption of peaceful relation. It is certain that, with the exception of the ordinary commercial rivalry which is tolerably certain to arise, there is no reason why the projected conquests in Central Asia should occasion any alarm to the British. Unlike most wars that have arisen, the purpose of to secure enlarged facilities for commercial intercourse. The scheme of conquering Khiva, which originated with Peter the Great, has always been entertained by the successors to his throne with the first idea of employing the Oxus of the ancients as the channel for an extensive commerce. But this commercial character of the scheme is the only one which could have drawn from the British Government the vigorous manifestation which, within the last fortnight, has created almost universal astonishment. The unanimity of sentiment shown in Great Britain clearly indicates that the present attitude of the Government will receive the entire support of the people of that country. It cannot be doubted that the Russian Government, as thoroughly as it has been astonished by this show of hostility, is no less convinced of the disposition of the British to assert their position with the sword if occasion should

The misconception of the disposition of the British to engage in war has led the Russian Government into a position from which it can only be extricated by consummate diplomacy. Having already undertaken the march to Khiva, and, in anticipation of the conquest of that country, assumed to dispose in advance of all the territory to which the Khan laid claim, the Government at St. Petersburg cannot easily recede without incurring the stigma of being influenced by the menace contained in Lord Granville's note. Telegrams lately received even announce that, at the instigation of Russia, a fort has been captured by a native chief of Hindostan in such a position as to threaten Afghanistan, whose territory Great Britain has expressly promised to guarantee. The interests of Russia just now may be best subserved by partial concessions to the British. Judging from a telegram, which we publish this morning, an agreement on such a basis is likely to be adopted by the establishment of a neutral zone consisting of the debatable territory claimed by Khiva and Afghanistan. In these negotiations the British Government is open to the charge of dilatoriness, and, in the present emergency, notwithstanding the evident desire of Russia to avoid a conflict, events in Central Asia may render it inevitable.

Among the many words of cheer which we are daily receiving from our readers, there are none which we read what such grateful appreciation as those which come from cultivated Christian women. It is their quick intuition which recognizes what is wholesome and what is dele, erions in the life of the family, and their approval and support is the surest proof that we have not misinterpreted the weariness of the public at the endless bickering's of the press, and the general desire of the better so,"t of people for a paper which shall not only keep abread of the intelligence of the time, but shall also strive to represent the highest morality and religion. A

in manner and matter, and I feel assured that you will never lower or degrade it by stooping to that malignant vulgarity which seems to be considered effective journalism.'" Another says in a letter not addressed but forwarded to us: "It is with the greatest satisfaction and hope for the future that I have read known causes of fires, there is every month a THE TRIBUNE since its entangled affairs were settled. There has never been any daily paper in our country which I think could so wholly be called safe as THE TRIBUNE, and I have dreaded the loss of it for my children more than that of even any religious journal. For our sons to read six days in a week a paper which is coarse, discourteous, and what is worse, secretly irreligious, will inevitably leave a mark and stain also, not to be washed out by one day's reading of the best of religious journals." Of course we leave the public to judge how far THE TRIBUNE deserves these honest culogies. We are deeply grateful for them, and shall not be tempted to leave the path we have marked out, in which we are convinced the true journalism of the future lies.

> Getting up town last night was again such a misery as to make the avorage New-Yorker unevangelical in his language, and the best of the race ashamed of bitase'f and his city. Here is a little island with a population of a million souls, and with streets thronged daily by the influx from suburbs embracing more than a million more. Where civilization thus centers, the comforts and conveniences of life ought to increase. Yet in at least one particular they notably decrease. You could go from New-York to Trenton easier, last night, than you could go up Broadway. Long lines of horse-ears blockaded; crowds of helpless inmates hanging to the straps and vainly waiting for the lock to be broken; hackdrivers asking four prices, and hard to find at that; the pavements covered with a stumbling, hurrying throng of shop-girls and workmen, wearily trudging with soaked boots, through the fast-falling snow, the miles that separated them from homes and evening meals—that is the hight of comfort which the foremost city of the continent had, last night, to offer to its inhabitants. How long, how long!

> A curious fact is stated in the report of the Librarian of the Free Library of Lynn, Mass. He says: "The calls for books are now very few, owing to the prevalence of the small-pox, and, in some cases, the books have been refused when returned from families where the disease is now prevailing." Vaccination, through Jenner's discovery, became general in 1799, and here we are, near the close of a century following, as much afraid of the small-pox as ever. Either as a prophylactic the vaccine treatment is not to be confidently relied upon, or the people of Lynn (and of a great many other cities) are culpably careless in neglecting to defend themselves against the disease. Altogether, the matter is not in a very satisfactory state. Speaking of small-pox, The Gardner (Me.) Reporter tells how, at a sewing-circle in that town, a lady astonished her sister seamstresses by remarking: "I had always a great desire to know how a case of small-pox looked, so I called on the sick lady this afternoon, just before coming to the circle." There was an incontinent scattering. They sewed no more that day.

A writer in a London journal girds at the solemn, funeral way in which Englishmen dance. In his eyes the majority look as if a dress-coat were the tunic of Nessus, and treasure up their words as if precious stones issued from their mouths when they speak. Moreover, they evince a remarkable disposition to put themselves in their own pockets, and they fidget with their hands without ceasing. Something of this might be saved by the taking up stairs the flat hat under the arm in the French fashion; but this they will not do. They enter a quadrille with a whalebone stiffness, a lugubrious air with which they might go to the stake, and the cavalier seul they execute in a way that would send even an undertaker to an early grave with laughter. And when they do talk they rarely get beyond the unhappy weather. If these be the manners of the ball, what, oh what is the English funeral like ?

An indignant correspondent writes us that "on Broadway is a little Dry-Goods Mock Auction concern, where scores of countrymen are every day swindelled," and demands to know for what purpose we maintain a police. Possibly to inform the fools that they had better avoid the knaves in future. We can further add for our correspondent's discomfort that there are three score of gambling hells along Broadway, of which THE TRIBUNE has given the police information, and that not one of them has been disturbed. And they will probably never be rooted out as long as our present police and police raid on the sawdust swindlers may mean that we are to have a new policy in this matter, but we prefer to wait for further proof of such a disposition on the part of our guardians.(1)

The American Bishop McIlvaine, at a recent consecration of Bishops in Westminster Abbey, appeared in a black gown, to the great scandal of The Guardian newspaper, which attributed the Bishop's costume to certain scruples as to the robes in the days of the Reformation. Upon this a correspondent comes to the rescue and explains this important matter. Bishop McIlvaine, it appears, went to the Abbey solely to be one of the congregation, and was advised to put on a gown merely that he might get near the pulpit. He had no thought of participating in the service until the other Bishops were proceeding to the laying on of hands, when the Archbishop specially requested him to join in the ceremony. So the Right Reverend Father was not intentionally heterodox in his clothing after all.

There is a fine flavor of the old time in a letter written by Mrs. M. H. Schooleraft, widow of the late Indian historian, to The Liberal Christian, squarely defending Slavery as a civilizing and evangelizing institution, and sharply rating "our Abolition Brother" for his work in destroying it. Mrs. Schoolcraft says: "Repentance for other men's sins, which is a Puritan peculiarity of conscience, de-manded that we slaveholders should become beggars for the sake of the Abolition conscience, in opposition to our own Bible consciences, that did not regard God as progressive in His morals or capable of going back on His own orders to 'take our bondsmen from among the heathen nations around us." A faith and consistency like this form the stuff that martyrs are made of.

Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, the vocalist and more recently a citizen of St. Paul, Minn., has obtained a divorce from Mrs. Dodge. In a lawsuit about the custody of the children he makes this selemn statement on oath: "Ever, since she was married she has kept a six-barreled loaded revolver in her possession, with which she has a great many times threatened to blow my brains out and to shoot me." He further deposed that Mrs. Fanny was in the habit of beating the son whose custody she now desires over the head "with a bathing-brush 20 inches long, and so severely as to break the handle of the brush." When this weapon was not at hand, the affectionate mother used the tongs. No wonder poor Dodge wanted a divorce!

On Wednesday of this week, there will be delivered in this city, before the Catholic Society known as the "Xavier Union," a public lecture which, in our view, presents more than ordinary attractions. Mr. Daniel Dougherty, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, is the lecturer, and his theme is one which he is singularly well qualified to illustrate-"Modern Oratory." New-York should extend to Mr. Dougherty, coming as he does in the cause of charity, and with such merit of his own, a cordial welcome. He in every way deserves it, personally and professionally.

"There's more weather to the week in New-York than evet I see." The rustic Yankee was right. We have all varieties lately, not to say a great deal of lady equally distinguished for her position and her each. A sorking rain-storm to-day would complete qualities writes to us : "I desire personally to flank | the cycle again, and leave no element for misery of

MR. GREELEY'S WILLS. RESUMPTION OF THE PROBATE PROCEED-INGS.

TESTIMONY OF OLIVER JOHNSON AND A. J. JOHNSON AND OTHERS. Contrary to expectations no compromise has been effected between the proponents and contestants in regard to the last two wills made by Horace Greeley. The proceedings in the matter before Surrogate Col were therefore resumed at White Plains yesterday. At the opening of the Surrogate's Court Joseph H.

Choate stated that he had been requested by the Missea Greeley to appear as counsel with Judge Hart and Mr. Nelson for them, but owing to the brief period which had since clapsed, he was not then prepared to do them justice; besides he was anxious to see whether an arrangement could not be agreed upon advantageous and satisfactory to both sides. He thought there might. It appeared to him that there is hardly any pecuniary interest now at stake; for that reason it seemed a common duty to come to terms. He was bold enough to believe that if one or two weeks time were allowed, he would understand the whole case, and what was still more desirable, bring the matter to a peaceful and amicable settlement. Mr. Williams, counsel for contestants, objected to any postponement, and alluded to the delays which had already taken place in the proceedings, in order to afford opportunities for a compromise of in terests in the matter without any satisfactory results Mr. Choate remarked that the case had assumed a diffe ent phase from that it had at the last hearing in the Court. He read a letter from Mr. Williams, Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, setting forth that the Trustees of that institution were not contestants to the last will of Mr. Greeley and were not represented by counsel in the matter. Mr. Choate, therefore, contended that inasmuch as all of the legatees named in the will of 1871 had declined to press any claims upon the estate of Mr. Greeley, no one had any right to do so in that Court. The Surrogate decided that the title of the estate vir-

tually went into the control of the executors named in the will. They had the right to appear there. The following witnesses were then called by the contestants:

TESTIMONY OF OLIVER JOHNSON. Oliver Johnson, examined by Mr. Williams, testified in part: I reside in the City of New-York; I am the managing editor of The Christian Union; I was previously the editor of THE WERKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNK. the editor of THE WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. I have been engaged on THE TRIBUNE at different times for about any years: I was on the editorial starf of The Independent for some time; I knew Mr. Greeney for about 29 years; I left THE TRIBUNE in 1848 and returned to it in 1851 for a short time; then left it, and returned to it again in 1870 for a brief period; then returned to it again in 1870, and remained until near the close of 1872; while upon THE TRIBUNE I was nearly in daily intercourse with Mr. Greeiey; I mat Mr. Greeiey near the death of his wife; I saw him once or twice immediately preceding her death, also on the day following her death at Avin J. Johnson's residence; I saw Mr. Greeiey again on the day of his wife's fineral; he met me on that occasion in a manner which at once attracted my attention; he shook my hand and held it for haif an hour without speaking to me, and wases the did speak, he spoke entirety of himself. me on that occasion in a manner which at once attracted my attention; he shook my hand and held it for half an hour without speaking to me, and wase he did speak, he spoke entirely of himself as an utterly ruined man; he said nothing to me atout his wife, but spoke of himself, his pecuniary affairs, and The Tribune; he represenced himself with having utterly destroyed it, and said that he was utterly ruined; he seized my hand in a peculiar manner, as he had never done before; I cannot describe his looks; his manner was very peculiar; when he ispoke about being a ruined man, I told him that he was mistaken, but the only reply he made was a repetition of the same expression over and over again; he would keep repeating, "I am a ruined man, I have ruined The Tribune; it has all gons to the dogs," I told him again that he was mistaken that The Tribune was doing well; he then shock his head, showing that what I said made no impression upon him; there was a great deal of wildness in his appearance, which occasioned me apprehension and alarm in regard to the state of his mind; and he romatres that more than once.

In response to a question from the Surreacate witness said that it was not a fact that Mir. Greeley or The Tribune was ruined.

Wilmess continued: It was impressed tupon my mind

In response to a question that Mr. Greeley or The Telliums and that it was not a fact that Mr. Greeley or The Telliums was rulned.

Witness continued: It was impressed tupon my mind at that time that Mr. Greeley was deranged, that he was not rational; this was the day before Mrs. Greeley inneral; he again talked to me the next morning, and his conversation was of the same impression on my mind; on Sunday preceding the death of his wife, his conversation was of the same tenor; it was on Sunday, Oct. 27, when I dined with Mr. Greeley; my conversation with him that day was considerably less than usual, but it awakened an anxiety in regard to the state of his mind; I next saw Mr. Greeley on the day of his wife's funeral; after the funeral was over, and he had returned to the residence of Alvin J. Johnson, I entered the house and found him scated away from all the older people and directly in the center of the roun; his appearance attracted my aftention directly to him; he did not attempt to hold any intercourse with any one; his manner was quite unusual; his face appeared vacant pearance attracted my attention directly to him; he day not actempt to hold any intercourse with any one; his manner was quite unusual; his face appeared viacant and despairing; I saw him next at the house of Mr. Sinciair; I think it was on Wednesday, Nov. 13; there were a number or stockholders of The Tribunk there for consultation with regard to the affairs of The Tribunk Association; nothing was said by Mr. Greeley about the death of his wife in the course of our conversation; the meeting at Mr. Sinclair's was not a formal one; I hardly know who called it; Mr. Greeley opened the conversation about The Tribunk affairs; I cannot undertake testate all the said; he rose to his feet to speak, and among other things he said that he had ruined us all, but he did not know why he had done it; had done that afternoon was wrong; he had been ruining us; Mr. Rooker was there at the time; he finally lost the thread of his discourse, became incapable of speaking, and sat down; the whole tenor of his speech or remarks was entirely different from his usual manner; he said he had tried to write, but he found overything he did was wrong; there was no flerceness about him; he seemed full of laurentation and sorrow; the whole expression of his face was unusual and wild; my conviction at the time was that Mr. Greeley was deranged; I have no more doubt on that point than that I pression of his face was unusual and wild; my conviction at the time was that Mr. Greeley was deranged; I have no more doubt on that point than that I am here at this moment; I next saw Mr. Greeley at the house of Alvin J. Johnson, on Tuesday, Nov. 19; I went into the parlor and found Mr. Greeley lying on the sofa; I went up to him, took his hand, and expressed a hope that he was better; he said he was no better; after a brief silence he turned toward me with a wild look, and said in an under tone or whisper, "Where did you come from!" I replied that I came only a short time agained in the man and the said. "How did you get here!" I told him in the usual way, by the horse cars; he looked at me wildly and then said. "How de they get the papers from The Thibus's other down to what does it cost!" I saw that he was not in a contition to talk, and therefore left him; I felt convinced

to that matter, and saw it done; he then inquired, "What does it cost!" I saw that he was not in a condition to talk, and therefore left him; I felt convinced that he was deranged; I entertained no doubt whatever but he was inane; Mr. Greeley was benevolent with his means; I should say remarkably so; he was open to the appeals of the suffering have heard Mr. Greeley say that Gab., as he used to call Gabrielle, was his girl, and Ida was Mrs. Greeley's girl; I remember further that he spoke of Gabrielle as being his favorite daughter; I know of no real or imaginary reason why Mr. Greeley should have left his youngest daughter under the guardianship of his eldest daughter, or for distrusting the capacity of his youngest daughter to take eare of her own property after arriving at the age of 21 years; I have heard Mr. Greeley say several times thas his eldest daughter was educated at a Roman Catholic Convent.

Cross-examined by Judge Hart—The first time I noticed anything strange in the manner of Mr. Greeley was on Oct. 27, the Sunday preceding the death of Mrs. Greeley; Mrs. Greeley has been sick for years; I cannot say whether Mr. Greeley was much attached to his wife or not; Mr. Greeley was not keeping house in the city; I had been intimate with him without being intimate with his family; on the day previous to the funoral we held each other's hands for half an hour; he thou said that he wished he was dead instead of his wire; it was an informal meeting held at Mr. Sinclair's house; I am not aware that it was called by any notices; they came together as persons interested in the afairs of This Thibune; Mr. Greeley, happened to be present; properly speaking, no business was transacted at the meeting, but that one trustee spoke to another; Mr. Ripeley, Mr. Rooker, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Rinelay, Mr. Greeley, and has been in the parlor, was invited by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Rought, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Greeley, and myself were present; properly speaking, no business was transacted at the meeting until Mr. Gre ruined. I responded, and all said that there were no grounds for such a statement; that The Thibbus was doing well, and had a bright future before it; every one expressed the opinion that it had not been injured except temporarily by the campaisn; Mr. Greeley said, "I don't know why it is, gentlemen, but I have ruined you all;" I think that several of those present replied to him, and told him that the paper was not ruined; Mr. Greeley, but Mrs. Greeley insisted upon her going to a Catholis Institute.

TESTIMONY OF C. A. BUNKLE.

TESTIMONY OF C. A. RUNKLE. C. A. Ruffkle testified, in part, as follows: I am one of the Trustees of THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION; at the meeting held at Mr. Sinclair's house Mr. Greeley said that he was a black fraud; that he was trying to do right, as be had always been trying to do, but he could do nothing right that day; that everything he did was wrong; some one endeavored to convince him to the contrary, but it seemed to be of no use; he said that he had been wrong all the time; everything he said appeared to be a repetition of those remarks; he complained of pain in his head, plate in same peared to be very unhappy and very much distressed; he was very positive in his statements, but yet he was very mild; he seemed to have fullen away very much; there was a vacant expression in his face; when he was told mild; he seemed to have fatien away very much; there was a vacant expression in his face; when he was told that the paper was not ruined it made no impression upon blun, for he only repeated what he had said; I think all present said to him, "Mr. Greeley, you are mistaken;" I regarded Mr. Greeley as being out of his mind; he remarked to those present that it they wanted The Trimunk to prosper they had better got rid of him, that he was in their way.

Mr. Nelson—Do you know of any indebtedness in money to Mr. Greeley which was in a state of jeopardy f

Mr. Nelson-Do you know of any indebtedness money to Mr. Greeley which was in a state of jeopardy Witness-I know of one claim of \$5.90 due on an a